Dr Cimer Calle Dispatch DAILT-WESKLY-SUNDAY.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch. Persons Wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to ansate

what to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9
A. M. call to central office direct for
4041 composing room, 4042 business office,
4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Religion is not comething that is factened upon the outside of a man's life, but is the awakening of the truth inside of his life. It is not something to be taken in in addition to your life; it is your life.

—Phillips Brooks.

President Roosevelt's example in prosecuting erring railroads has given powerful impetus to State railroad commissions throughout the country. It is not probable that this impetus will con-

State Control of Railroads.

tinue, but at present the State commissions charged with the duty of super wising the railroads are making the dry bones rattle. A few days ago nothing was more impotent than a State railroad commission; to-day few agencies are exercising more influence in the regulation of rates. The Texas Railroad Commis sion has been especially vigorous, and, as a government expert put it, the commission in that State is almost supreme in the control of the rallways in everything prtaining to intrastate traffic. As a Texan put it the other day wher asked how they handled the railroads in Texas, "We control them."

Apparently Kentucky has taken a leaf from the Texas book, and the flat reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates in that State, though it is characterized as astounding and revolutionary, is none the less an important sign of the times.

Wisconsin, according to the Nev York Evening Post, a series of hearings has been held by the State Railroad Commission on the two-cent a mile rate and it is confidently expected that the result of this investigation will be to allow, only the railroads in the least prosperous condition to continue the three-

In Indiana a large cut has been made in the coal rates by the State authoriextensive hearings looking towards the betterment of freight rates in that State. Some commissions take the rough and ready method adopted by Kentucky, of making horizontal reductions. Others a painstaking investigation in each in dividual case, and then seek to make a rate that is just and fair to the shipper and the railroads. The very right o the State Corporation Commission of Virginia to make any rate is being assailed at present. While the constitutiona questions involved are being learnedly argued, the signs of the times in Virginia and elsewhere all over the United States point conclusively to the intention and power of the public to exercise a far-reaching influence in the making

Temperance and Self-Control.

of freight and passenger rates.

The South Boston News reproduces an rticle from The Times-Dispatch on the use of intoxicants, and says that, while our view is conservative and plausible, upon careful analysis it will be found. in the opinion of our contemporary, to be erroneous, "Temperance," says the News, "if we understand the true meaning of the term, is total abstinence from everything that is harmful and the moderate use of those things which are useful and necessary."

That is a very narrow view of temper-The Scriptures admonish us to be temperate in all things-in meat and in drink. Strong drink is not necessarily an evil in itself. Even the News "admits the force of the argument, that it is possible for men to use strong drink without serious injury. It is the excessive, intemperate use of it that makes trouble. But the intemperate use of coffee, of tea, of ice water, of anything that goes into the stomach, either in solid or liquid form, is injurious and is an evi. The same is true of amusements and all things, which are innocent in

themselves." The contention of The Times-Dispatch is that it is dangerous for a man to indulge his appetite for strong drink until be has all his appetites well under controi, until he is the master of his body and the captain of his soul. The News misunderstands our use of the word "experience" in this connection. "The mora experience a man has in indulgences of any kind," says our contemporary, "the stronger must be the effort for emanci-

The Times-Dispatch did not mean experience in drinking whiskey. It meant experience in self-control. Every mature man knows, or ought to know, his strong and his weak points, and should govern himself accordingly. It is the youth and the young men of little experience who need the warning. Hence, The Pimes-Dispatch said that boys could not ase either tobacco or strong drink withaut risk of ruin. In conclusion the News

Admitting that it is possible for a man of strong self-control to 'drink in

moderation without injury to his mind, body or morals, how about his influence? The example of such a one is more injurious in its influence than the blurged inebriate. The writer calls to mind an instance where the father, 'drank in moderation,' but his two sons fell viotims to strong drink. That father not unly surfered in body, but in mind, and his gray head went down to the grave in sorrow."

Every man must judge for himself concerning his example and his influence, but may not a man set an example in temperance, even in the use of strong drink? May he not show by his example that it is possible to use even intoxicating liquors within moderation? Our contemporary cites the case of a man who drank moderately and who lived to see his sons drunkards. Doubtless he knows of other fathers who were total abstain-ors, but who had the same sad experitemperance in all things, who allowed their boys to take a drink at home, and useful men? There are two sides to the nan must settle the matter for himself. Boys are not going to be saved by the example or influence of others, unless they have within themselves the virtue to be taught our youth, and, if they learn that lesson well, they will be sober, whether the father drink or not. On the other hand, if they do not learn it, indulgence, even though the father and all others who are supposed to Self-control, self-control, self-control, It him proof against temptations of all descriptions.

Southern Cattle.

Many of the Southern newspapers are urging their . iders to give preference to meats produced in their own nunities. This advice was given originally in The Times-Dispatch, and it is gratifying South are following suit. But after makgiven to the producers of the South rathtime when the South was essentially an agricultural region, when there were few factories and little demand for fresh meats, except from a few com-But the situation has entirely changed. The South has now become a great manufacturing section, many families who formerly lived on farms and produced their own supplies centers, and the enormous increase in the number of factory employes greatly increased the demand for fresh meats. There was a time when Richcattle from the South, but our cattle now come from Virginia and the West, and Richmond is actually shipping dressed meats to Southern cities and towns. This is an interesting and instructive

known that the South has become a great manufacturing as well as a great agricultural section, and it shows also ties, and Minnesota has just completed ing interests has greatly increased the farming more profitable. The manufacturing centers of the South are drawing largely upon the agricultural districts for supplies and have enormously enfollow the example of Virginia and make larged the market for all Southern farm products. The farmers jof the South reason why the South should depend upon the West for her meats, for her bread stuffs, or for any other supplies. Our meeting all such demands, and the farmers should take advantage of this opa nearby market. For example, the Southern cattle raiser who ships to Richmond loses about one hundred pounds on each trip, for that is the average loss in intestinal weight due to travel; and in addition the freight charges must be deducted from his receipts. If he can be a gift to his parents, but also in wider find a market at home, he saves on both ern State for Southern-made meats of all descriptions, and if the Southern farmers do not supply it and profit by it, the fault lies at their own door.

Fret Not Thyself,

Have you got a worry to-day? Don't let it worry you. What the use? If it were not that sort of a worry, it would be some other sort, and the other one might be worse. Worrles will come, no matter what you do to exorcise them. If you are free from them this week, you are ant to get a double supply next week. Nature averages up on worries. just as she does on the weather. If wo have un extra number of cool days in June, we are apt to have an extra numher of hot days in August. It is even so with the worry supply. But, if wo would only learn to treat both hot days and worries with good-natured philosophy, neither would fret us as much as they do.

a certain "thorn in the fiesh," whatever that affliction may have been. He frequently spoke to the Lord about it, and finally the Lord told him that it wasn't well to remove the thorn, but that He would do something better; He would give him grace to bear it. As soon as the grace came the worry disappeared; that is to say, it ceased to werry, which was the same thing. What does a thorn in the flesh amount to, if it doesn't bother you? And, if it enables you to be patient under irritation, it is a post-

tive blessing. Remember that little story we told you some time ago about the oyster and his worries. You know the only worry the oyster has is an occasional grain of sand that creeps into his shell. The oyster cannot drive it out, but he coats it with a solution or lime, and finally converts it into a pearl; and a pearl; any more than the coat not irritate an oyster any more than oyster cannot drive it out, but he coats it with a solution of lime, and finally does not irritate an oyster any more than it irritates a girl. Beware of "something ju-Would that all of us could turn our a bottle at all drugglets.

worries into postis! If so, this writer would soon have a string of pearls as long as his arm.

San Francisco's Land Titles. When the great fire occurred in Chi cago all of the official records of land titles were destroyed. As a result the land-owners fell back upon the more or less incomplete abstracts of the guarantes title companies then doing business. Exactly the same situation has arisen in San Francisco, where the burning of the City Hall has destroyed at official records of the ownership of property in that city. Minnesota points out to California that the people of San Francisco need not be thrown on the tender mercies of the title guarantee land registration been in use. For, had the originals been destroyed, the cortified copies in the owner's possession would have been taken as conclusive evidence of ownership. The bitter reflection that comes to California is that she had the Torrens system once, but let it pract

In the course of his argument Mr. Eugene C. Massie covered practically every advantage of this system of land re/istration except that of its value in the presence of earthquakes and conflagrations, and California has now supplied

example. The Times-Dispatch does not need any further proof to assure it of the great advantages of this system of registering titles over that now in use-and the Legislature, too, will see that light some day

The Western Union to Blame, In the coroner's investigation into the causes leading to the death of Fireman Wright, City Electrician William H. Thompson testified that the Virginia Railway Company, the Southern Telephone Company, the Passenger and Power Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company were complying with the ordinance requiring electric wires to go underground, but that the Western Union had refused. When asked upon which company he placed the blame for the death of Fireman Wright, Mr. Thompson replied: "The Western Union runs this wire into the Journal building. It was the last to come into the field, and it did so in violation of the law."

"Are other companies doing so?" h was further interrogated. "Yes, but they are not extending their

"If you were the jury, whom would

you blame?" "The Western Union," was the reply The Western Union Company cannot afford to occupy that position in this community. It is here to do business the people of Richmond, and I must not put itself in the attitude of defying the laws of the city and the sentiment of the public. That sort of Vanderbiltism does not draw patronage.

John the Bantist.

John the Baptist.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"The angel said unto him, Fear not,
Zacharlas, for thy prayer is heard, and
thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son,
and thou shalt call his name John. • •
He shall be great in the sight of the
Lord, • • • and he shall be filled with
the Holy Ghost."—Luke, 1:13-16.

The birth of the Baptist is woven with that of our Lord into one exquisite story, and in each detail we learn lessons of

The Baptist's was a predestined life When events take place in the ordinary course of nature, we are apt to overloon their significance. Therefore it has seemed meet to the Creator sometimes to accompany His work with circum stances so unusual as to arouse attention and make the truth so plain as to be unmistakable.

Zacharias and Elisabeth must have felt that their child was in a peculiar way the "gift of God," and that a special importance was to attach to his life. When anything has been long desired, but the hope of ever attaining it has died out of the heart, and yet after all it is bestowed, the gift is more prized than if given at first.

The name John, given by the angel, signifies the "gift of God." He was to circles to his country and to mankind. accounts. There is a present demand Not only was this child a gift, but he was to be gifted. "He shall be great," To be great is the ambition of every child of Adam. To have a son who is great thrills a parent's heart. Who is great? To be notorious, to be much ! the public press or minds of men-that is the superficial idea of greatness. But such greatness may be paltry indeed. John was to be great "in the sight of the Lord." That was a different matter; it implied not only great gifts, but those gifts amployed for other than selfish onds. A special task was assigned to him. He was to be a prophet, and not only that, but he should go before Messiah to prepare His way.

Every life is thus predestined. It is not by chance that we are born at a particular time or in a certain place. In the period which our life covers, and in the place where our lot is cast, each has his appointed work to do and a place to fill in the Divine plan. And his gifts

BY TEST HAS PROVEN BEST.

ELIXIR BABEK

Cures All Forms of Malaria in All Stages, and Prevents It When Taken in Time.

thousands have been cured by "Babek"? Beware of "something just as good," 500

Dr. Lyon's Views of the Virginia Edit Tooth Powder

Convenient for tourists.

S. H. Lynd. D.D.S.

'In my cradle." said one of our great Tay the map of my line of march,

marked out for my whole life."

If this be so, what becomes of per human co-operation that the divine purrustrate the grace of God. Multitudes do so, and not seldom the most gifted. The their talents, misspent, become a curse instead of a blessing. They will appear before the judgment seat with the work undone for which they were created.

leiding to the passions of youth or the temptations of the world, he had prophet, to lead his fellowmen up to the force and magnetism of his genius to lead them down the broad road!

Is it conceivable that he was never tempted? That he nover stood trembling and perplexed at the parting of the ways Is it credible that the preacher of repentance did not know the power and fascination of sin?

No man attains to a life of honor and usefulness without passing through the battle with the world, the flesh and the devil. It may not matter so much to the world at large whether our life falls but it is everything to us, for it means the loss of our one chance of living, and is an eternal loss.

Zacharias was a priest, and so there vas an atmosphere of religion in the home. Perhaps the most dangerous nost an grow up is a home, where religion is a trade and not a life. It was differen "They were both filled with the Holy Ghost." Their religion was a faith ful discharge of duty, but it was not all duty; it was a passion and an enthuslasm as well. This is the religion that wins young hearts-when they see in it not a yoke, but the secret of blessed

In this special home both parents were Godly, and we may be quite sure that the friends gathered there would be the excellent of the earth. The mother did not weep because the father thwarted her teaching by his example, nor the father sigh that the mother's worldly nature was dragging down the son.

We do not know the name of the city in which this family abode. But wher ever it was, there "he grew and waxed strong in spirit," in a holy, happy home, blessed by the presence of Jehovah.

He was not an educated man in a technical sense. He did not go to Jerusalem and sit at the feet of Gamallel. He was self-taught, as the saying is; rather would we say. God-taught. Many of the world's great men have owed nothing to school or college. Polish is good, but force is greater. John thought long and deep until his heart was set on fire. Deepe and deeper as he wandered, brooding among the solitudes, grew his convictions as streams their channels deeper wear.

At last he came forth, clothed with a force like that of nature, and speaking with the impressiveness of the thunder and the vividness of the lightning. His message was brief-full of love, full of warning. "Repent" was his cry to the multitudes gathered around him, and 'Repent" is his cry to you.

There is compensation in all things. folks do their shopping in New York Now comes the West Point News with the complaint that thousands and tens of thousands are spent every year in Richmond by West Pointers. And doubtless some of the cross-road storess com plain that folks in their immediate neigh borhood go to West Point to do their shopping, "and so on ad infinitum."

If Haakon was embarrassed when hi large second-hand crown slipped down over his ears he skilfully concealed his feelings. No one can boast, in short, that he "saw" his royal flush.

Doubtless they can squeeze Oklahoma into the flag without making it appear Some claim that, for obvious reasons

a woman ought to be made Speaker What sort of rate could a Russian Jev

hope to get from the life insurance com-The plentifulness of Panama headwear,

however, is of no canal significance at It strikes us that nonparell would be an auspicious type for the sanal.

The medical colleges have evidently read that Mr. Bryan is opposed to trusts. An abattoir by any other name would be equally olfactory.

"We suppose cannedy is all right, Mr. By the way, what is "Vive le roi!" in

Norweglan? June is a good month for colleges, too

It has also given a boom to banting, Moody is prospecting for Oil, Haakon is a Kink.

Virginia Editors

The Hearst Plan.

Organized labor is advised by Mr. Hearst to go into politics, and to steel clear of entangiement with the party organizations. He is counseling labor to its hurt, and he is as indifferent to the Democratic party which he pretends to serve as if he were Dubs, who is an avoved Socialist. He is by far the most dangerous agitator in the country, seeking only his own advancement by the use of money and mud. He has turned on every organization with which he has been affiliated, because none could satisfy his insatiable ambition. If the labor men allow themselves to be gulled by him they will find, as Athens found, that defeat without Alcibiades is preferable to victory with him. Any success sained with him would be his, not theirs. But there isn't going to be any success. The country will not swallow Hearst.—Norfolk Landmark. The Hearst Plan.

Lamb's Spunk.

Captain John Lamb, Representative from Richmond, Va., is leading the dight to have the packers pay cost of the meat inspection. We glory in the captain's spunk. He is a man who says what he thinks and when he believes a thing to be right, he will work for it regardless of the whole Republican party, "Teddy" and "Uncle Joe" thrown in.—Scottsville Enterprise.

Chairman Wadsworth has exhibited certain disposition to skin Lamb.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Had he carried out the disposition he would have found no wolf in sincept/clothing, but an honest and coursecut, advocate of the people's interests.—Postersburg Index-Appeal.

South Boston Enterprise.

South Boston Enterprise.
Several years ago an election was held in South Boston, the purpose of which was to issue bonds for permanent improvements; the bond issue was defeated then. Recently the Town Council peltitioned Judge W. R. Barksdale to order an election to get the volce of the people in regard to issuing bonds to the value of \$100,000 at 41.2 per cent. to run for thirty-four years. The election is to be held on July 16th. The object of the bond issue is to have funds available for proper sowerage, clear water, a good upond issue is to have funds available for proper sewerage, clear water, a good up-to-date schoolhouse, and better arrange-ments for protection against fire and a suitable building for municipal pur-poses.—Hallfax Gazette.

Republicans and Monopoly.

The House of Representative, on June 5th, adopted a resolution looking to the establishment by the government of an armor-plate plant. The extertionate prices charged by the Armor Plate Trust for its products have made the owner-ship and operation of such a plant by the covernment a necessity. To allow private government a necessity. To allow private corporations to hold a monopoly of things indispensable to the government, and trust products were reduced or t would be competition, which would there would be competition, which were break down the monopoly that these trusts now enjoy. But the Republican politicians refuse to revise the tarin and seem quite willing to vote appropriations for trust products at monopoly confects thereid. for trust products prices.—Suffolk Herald.

Independent Voters.

The majority of the people-in fact, wa might say the vast majority-vote for what they think is bost. The day when men vote from prejudice is passing. This men vote from prejudice is passing. The makes it the more important that it forces which oppose the exactions at oppressions of the trusts should be of ganized, not on the lines of prejudic but upon the lines of broad patriotism. Gate City Herald.

Rhymes for To-Day

1 Honest Injun.

HEN summer stirred the foun-tains

And touched the grass to life, Departing to the mountains, With baggage past all countin's, Went off his little wife.

When June had made the waters As dimpled as could be, Skidooed his winsome daughters, Or several different seriers, To Erlhurst-by-the-Sea.

When Sol was simply clamping, With fervor all that clime, And everyone was ramping—Ills sons went off a-camping, And had a lovely time.

When August gripped the city, He worked till he was nitty— Quoth they: "C, what a pity! But Pa MUST pay the bills."

The Handbill Nuisance.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,—I shall be very glad if you will grant me space in your valuable paper to protest against the distribution of inaudbills and circulars throughout our city. This annoying and aggravating custom has grown to such proportions, that in the interest of a clean, neat and beautiful city, every man, woman and child should unite in an effort to abut, this nulsance.

beautiful city, every man, woman and child should unite in an effort to abust this nuisance.

From early morn till late at night these Mercury-like visitors speed on their way, littering one's front yard, deluging the porch, even venturing to thrust their advertising mediums in halls and doorways. It is a nuisance and should be abated, If there is an obsolet ordinance against this scattering abroad of litter, it should be revived, and if there is none, let me appeal to those who desire to see Richmond a healthy city, and to see the streets kept free from the unsightly and fifthy appearance that results from waste puper finding its way into the streets, it is an everyday occurrence to fire one's yard covered with circulars and handbills, announcing "A great sale, at reduced prices," or some sovereign remedy that will heal all manner of discass. The writer has picked up this trash and burned it until patience has run its limit, and one is tempted to purchase a buil dog or do guard duty with a "Winchester," for surely, if a man's house is his castle, he has a right to say what shall enter into his house or premises, and I am sure no man wishes to have his yard and house made a receptacle for a parcel of worthless paper.

Richmond, Va. ASHEY WATKINS,

Maurer's Rat-and Roach-Paste nitracts these vermin, by its odor; they eat it and die instantly, and the instantly, and the REAS INSECT POWDER is sure death to bedbugs, ants, sieas, moths, soid only in bottles. At all druggists or B. MATRER & SON, BRILA BELPHIA.

Old Dominion Steamship Company NIGHT LINE FOR NORFOLK.

New steamers "Berkeley" and "Bratdon" leave Richmond every even-ing at 7:00 P. M., Bundays included, stopping at Newport News. 85.00-SPECIAL WEEK END EXCURSIONS-\$3.00

On sale during the summer, Special Excursion Tickets, leaving Richmond Saturday, 7:00 P. M.; returning, leave Norfolk following Sunday, 7:00 P. M.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DAY LINE.

Steamer "Pocahontas" baves Richmond at 7:00 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Newport News 8:30 P. M., Old Point 4:00 P. M., Norfolk 5:00 P. M., making enroute local James River landings.

Steamers leave from Old Dominion Wharf.
Tickets, 808 East Main Street, or Company's Wharf Office, foot Ash

VIRGINIA LADY'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Written for the Sunday Times-Dispatch.

We wore so fortunate as to visit Japan and condiments, washed down with hot during a history-making epoch—the autumn of 1005, when the whole country was rejocing over the conclusions of the Russo-Japanese War. We crossed the Pacific with the Peace Commission, and after two weeks' acquaintaince with them on the ship, we got rather into the spirit of things Japanese before we landed, Following the conventional track, we landed in Yokohama, the most important open port, and now quite Europeanized, and next we went to Tokio, the capital, a hybred, with European court and large mature city, and lastly we went to Kyoto, the heart of old Japan, stopping between times in the previnces, and making excursions into the country.

Could Only Say Yes.

and condiments, washed down with hot sake. As we struggled with chopsitics, and Japanese family nearby were struggling to cat a foreign dimer, with knives and forks, and we could not keep from was attractive looking, but not satisfying. I liked the curries very much, as well as the lily roots and bamboo sprouts, Japanese Anintes.

For the most part de decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and stayed in foreign hotels where we could not keep from was attractive looking, but not satisfying. I liked the curries very much, as well as the lily roots and bamboo sprouts, Japanese Anintes.

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For the most part and forks, and we could for the curries very much, as well as the lily roots and bamboo sprouts, Japanese family nearly were struggling to cat a foreign and forks, and we

Could Only Say Yes:

Could Only Say Yes.

We were met in Yokohama by friends, ex-Lynchburgers, who drove up to the hotel in their farriage, and things looked so entirely natural we did not think it could be Japan. However, when we went to our rooms, and a procession of draped figures came prostrating themselves before us, offering us guides, malds, tailors, and everything else, we liked, it began to look more like the Orient.

We decided to go right out in rickshows to get a first impression, and went into the court to call two boys. A dozen surrounded us at once. We asked one, whose looks we liked, if he spoke English. "Yes," he replied again, and this was all he could say though his running capacity proved excellent.

Our first impression was not very Japa-

cellent.

Our first impression was not very Japanese, for the Standard Oil palace met our eye at one corner, and the Singer sewing machine at another. Returning to our hotel in disgust, we found a large

sewing machine at another. Returning to our hotel in disgust, we found a large band playing rag-time music, and the dining-room full of compatriots.

Still we found Yokohama attractive. Many travelers setue there, in the Grand Flotel, and never go anywhere else, the life is so gay and amusing. We would sit for hours on the terrace, watching the jugglers, dancers and musicians, and looking first at glorious Fullyama, with its snow cap in the background, and then out over the harbor, where the ships of all nations were at anchor.

Peace was ratified a few days after we landed, and Togo brought the whole victorious fleet in port to be reviewed by the Mikado. There were six lines of ships, two miles long, with the captured ones, and they made a magnificent show, though many were battered by the war. Yokohama was decorated with the sun flag, red and white bunting, wreaths, arches, and lanterns, and looked like fairyland, especially when the lights were tit, the ships illuminated, and the searchlights over the bay.

Tokyo Quite Gay.

Tokyo Quite Gay.

We next proceeded to Tokyo, which we made our headquarters, and we found it very brilliant, being the sent of the court of the center of the national life. The officers of the army and navy had The officers of the army and navy had just returned from the front, as well as the foreign attaches, and many Russian officers, and many splendid entertainments were being given for them. The evening of our arrival, we went to a reception given to Togo, and found him shy and rottring, with very bright eyes and dark skin, like all the fighting mentions of the Satsuma province. The Japanese of the Saisuma province. The Japanese officers were in very fine uniforms, with many orders, but the ladies looked absurd, in French fall drosses, with tlaras

as diamonds.

At a great banquet given to the fleet, we saw the first Orisin dancing, on a stage, erected in the garden for the purpose. The Geisha girls of fourteen or sixteen were gorgeously dressed in richly embroidered kimonos, but their stiff posturing did not appeal to me, except as balog curious. Older girls played the Bathlar is a national passion, induired plaintive sannsin, and still others fitted amongst the guests like gay butter-

Celebrate Emperor's Birthday.

Celebrate Emperor's Birthday.
We celebrated the Emperor's birthday by going to the theater with a Japanese officer to see an old historical play which began at ten in the morning and lasted till midnight. We could not understand the play, nor our friend's explanation of it, but it was fun to watch the people. While we sat in a box, reserved for foreigners, with chairs in it, the natives all sat on the floor in large family groups and had their meals served to them from outside. The characters were all taken by men, as women are not allowed on the stage, and part of the play is spoken, while the inner thoughts of the actors are sung by the chorus. Once when they were speaking a little fun," but I newhile the inner thoughts of the actors are sung by the chorus. Once when they all howled at once, our friend said, "They were speaking a little fun," but I noticed that the Japs whyt over it. Between acts, we were asked to the green room, where we met the actors and other interesting people. We were rather oxhausted at the end of an hour and went to the Maple Club for tea. This is the most fashionable club house in Japan, yet typical of all their uninteresting architecture. It is built with tiled roof and sliding screen walls. The floors are covered with fine, soft mattings, and the furnishings of the rooms are bright pillows to sit on, with an occasional scroll on the wall, and a vase of flowers. The rooms are heated only by braziers of coal, and are very uncomfortable in coll westher, when the people pile on more clothes to keep warm. The garden of the Maple Club has no flowers, but has dwarfed maples and pines in pots, a pond of gold fish, a high drum bridge, a picturesque arbor, and rocks and sand arranged in "art mores." When we had exchanged our shoes for sandals to keep from spilling the floor, dear little Geishas took us in and made us comfortable on the floor with pilloys, running to bring us "O-cha" ("honorable tea"), which we drank without sugar or cream, out of cups without handles. As we drank tea, the girls chatted with us, tried on our rings, admired our clothes, and all deverything they could to earn their "chadai" (tea money).

Could Not Stand Dinner, Later we ventured on a whole Japa.

Could Not Stand Dinner. Later we ventured on a whole Japa-dess dinner, and ate to our undoing, is a soup, raw fish with soy, rice, dried chicken and mushroom stew, sweetmeats

On November Juli, we were invited to the Imperial garden party, where we met the alite of Tokyo, and saw the most wonderful chrysanthemums. One plant had \$50 blossums, and another had flowers of twelve different colors bloom-ing on it. The separate flowers, however, were not as large and fine as those pro-duced by our florists.

were not as large and fine as those produced by our florists.

We also visited the palaces, villas and gardens, the hall of Jul-Jitsu, the Red Cross Hospital, where we carried flowers to the wounded solders, the schools where education is conducted upon the most advanced lines, Tsukigi, the foreign mission settlement, private museums, parks, and all the parts that go to make up a capital city.

Temples in the Manuacin.

From Tokyo we made eveursions to Nikko, in the mountains, where ther are the finest temples, and the autumn foliage (especially of the maple, which is of the most glowing crimson), brings visitors from all over the world. We also went to Miyamoshita and Atami, on the const where we drove around the seacoast, where we drove ground the sea-walls, through orange groves and camphor forests, and then to Ise, in the depths of the provinces, where foreigners are almost unknown, and we were regarded as strange animals by the Aborigines, who turned out by the hundred to gaze at us. Here we saw something of the old peasant life, and their patient toil in the field which makes Japan like a landscape garden. Every inch of land is utilized, and even the forests are raked and swent by the figure statherers. The cursions we carried a small army of

cooles with Sedan chairs and rickshaws and our lunch basket, and our
happlest memories are of the many days
we spent far away from civilization in
the beautul country discrites of Japan.

Home Life Charming.

Home life in Japan is patriarchal and
very charming. Baby-San is the most
important member of the household, and has affection lavished on it. The familles has affection layished on it. The families are large, and a child of three nurses the next youngest tied on its back. The children are good and look very gay in their flowered kimonos. Grown people wear only subdued colors, such as old blue, grey and layender. They wear kimonos and light sandais, and no hats. monos and light sandas, and no nats. The hair is dressed elaborately. Their cardinal virtues are industry, cleanliness and politeness. Always smiling and polite, the Japanese have been accussed of insincerity because they cannot tell unpleasant truths. For example, we were often despending because the merchants. often disappointed because the merchants of whom we had ordered things could not bear to hurt our feeling by telling us they would not be ready. Still, it

Bathing is a national passion, indulged in by high and low alike, and second only to tea drinking. In the olden times tubs stood in the open street where every passer-by might bathe, but foreigners, with their artificial standards, put an end to this. It is expected of travelers to conform to the bathing and tea habit, but we positively refused to bathe more than once, or to drink tea more than size times a day.

"TRAVELLER." Bathing is a national passion, indulged

Merely Joking.

That's What —"The man who wins my admiration," said the serious girl, "mist be one who can stand firm in his convictions in the face of ridicule, opposition and personal danger." "I see," said Miss Cayenne, "Your ideal is a baseball umpire."—Washington Star.

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